

moratorium since 1992. The other declared nuclear weapons states, Britain, France, Russia, and China, have joined us in halting their nuclear testing programs. It is in our interest for these countries to continue to refrain from such testing, which might otherwise contribute to their designing more advanced weapons that are smaller and more threatening.

The treaty would not prevent the United States from doing anything we otherwise would plan to do. There is no need for renewed U.S. nuclear testing. Nuclear weapons experts from my home State of New Mexico tell me that they have a high level of confidence in the reliability and safety of the U.S. nuclear stockpile.

We are committed through the Stockpile Stewardship Program to ensuring the future safety and reliability of our stockpile in the absence of nuclear testing. Our strong support for this program in the years ahead is critical for U.S. national security under a comprehensive test-ban regime.

Mr. President, the American people recognize the grave danger that a new nuclear arms race in South Asia would pose, not only to U.S. national security but also to the security of the international community. They understand that further nuclear testing threatens to undermine international efforts to prevent the proliferation of nuclear weapons. That's why a recent nationwide poll conducted by the Mellman Group found that 73 percent of the American public believe that the Senate should approve the CTBT, while only 16 percent believe we should disapprove the treaty (11 percent responded "don't know"). This finding of overwhelming support for the treaty occurred after India conducted its nuclear tests.

Therefore, I urge the Senate to begin debate on the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. I have sent a letter to the Chairman of the Armed Services Committee requesting that the Committee begin holding hearings on this historic treaty. We need to bring in the experts from the military, intelligence, and scientific communities so we can hear what they have to say. I believe that through such hearings Senators' concerns will be resolved in favor of a CTBT.

For the sake of our security and that of future generations, we must not let this historic opportunity to achieve a global end to nuclear testing slip away. •

RECOGNITION OF HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES IN GEORGIA

• Mr. CLELAND. Mr. President, as designated by the Senate, September 14-20, 1998, is celebrated as National Historically Black Colleges and Universities Week. I am pleased to take this opportunity to recognize the achievements of these fine institutions of higher education and to pay a special

tribute to the ten Historically Black Colleges and Universities located in my home State of Georgia. The 104 historically black institutions of higher learning throughout the United States are cornerstones of African-American education and play an integral role in the lives of African-Americans and in American history.

Historically Black Colleges and Universities have set a high standard for providing quality instruction and valuable, lifelong experiences to students. Though sometimes faced with adversity, historically black colleges and institutions have provided students with the opportunity to broaden their horizons and to reach their fullest potential.

As I have mentioned, my state of Georgia has the privilege of being served by ten of these fine institutions: Albany State University, Clark Atlanta State University, Fort Valley State University, Interdenominational Theological Center, Morehouse College, The Morehouse School of Medicine, Morris Brown College, Paine College, Savannah State University, and Spelman College.

Albany State University, the previous Albany Bible and Manual Training Institute, Georgia Normal and Agricultural College and Albany State College, was ranked by U.S. News and World Report among the top colleges and universities in the South in September 1997. In a recent special report to Black Issues In Higher Education Magazine (July 9, 1998), ASU was ranked among the top 100 producers of degrees for African Americans in three key areas—education, health professions, and computer information Science.

Clark Atlanta State University is a comprehensive, private, urban, coeducational institution of higher education with a predominantly African American heritage. It offers undergraduate, graduate, and professional degrees as well as non-degree programs to students of diverse racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic backgrounds. U.S. News and World Report lists Clark Atlanta among the best universities in the United States in its 1996 "America's Best Colleges" guide.

Fort Valley State University, founded in 1890, is a public, state and land-grant co-educational liberal arts institution located in central Georgia's Peach County. The Georgia Board of Regents designated Fort Valley State as a fully accredited University on June 12, 1996, continuing in its leadership role as the only senior college or university in the University System with a mission in all four disciplines—academics, research, extension and service.

Interdenominational Theological Center, established in 1958, maintains its position as the nucleus of theological education for African Americans in the world. Six historic African American seminaries comprise ITC. They are: Gammon Theological Semi-

nary (United Methodist), Charles H. Mason Theological Seminary (Church of God in Christ), Morehouse School of Religion (Baptist), Phillips School of Theology (Christian Methodist Episcopal), Johnson C. Smith Theological Seminary (Presbyterian Church USA) and Turner Theological Seminary (African Methodist Episcopal).

Morehouse College, founded in 1867 as the Augusta Institute, is a small, liberal arts college with an international reputation for producing leaders who have influenced national and world history. The institution is best known for the work of graduates such as Nobel Peace Prize laureate Martin Luther King Jr., former Secretary of Health and Human Services Louis Sullivan, MacArthur Fellow Donald Hopkins, Olympian Edwin Moses, filmmaker Spike Lee, and a number of Congressmen, federal judges, and college presidents. These alumni, and a long list of other Morehouse men from one generation to the next, have translated the College's commitment to excellence in scholarship, leadership, and service into extraordinary contributions to their professions, their communities, the nation, and the world.

The Morehouse School of Medicine became independent of Morehouse College in 1981. The Morehouse School of Medicine is a predominantly black institution established to recruit and train minority and other students as physicians and biomedical scientists committed to the primary health care needs of the underserved and is fully accredited by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education and the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Morris Brown College, founded in 1867, is a private, coeducational liberal arts college engaged in teaching and research in the arts, humanities, education, social and natural sciences. The College is committed to developing, through strong academic, continuing education and cultural enrichment programs, the skills needed to function as a literate citizen in society for persons of all socio-economic status.

Paine College, founded in 1880, has a history tied to the history of the Christian Methodist Episcopal Church and the United Methodist Church. The College was founded to establish an educational institute to train Black ministers and teachers. Throughout its history, Paine has been a distinctively Christian college. It has maintained deep concern for the quest for truth and has been resolute in blending knowledge with values and personal commitment. Paine has been historically dedicated to the preparation of holistic persons for responsible life in society.

Savannah State University, founded in 1890, is the oldest public historically black college in the state of Georgia. SSU offers 26 undergraduate and graduate degrees in three schools—the College of Business Administration, the College of Liberal Arts and Social

Sciences and the College of Sciences and Technology. Special programs at SSU include the Marine Sciences program and the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps.

Spelman College was founded in 1881 as the Atlanta Baptist Female Seminary to increase educational opportunities for Black women in Atlanta. Spelman's mission is to help students to think objectively, critically and creatively within a moral framework and to use their talents to solve problems that are ever present in a rapidly changing and complex environment.

The extraordinary contributions of historically black colleges and universities in educating students and in enriching our communities cannot be overstated. They are a valuable national resource which are being rightly honored for their exemplary tradition in higher education. Mr. President, please join me and our colleagues in congratulating and celebrating a rich legacy and tradition of the excellence, determination, strength, and perseverance of historically black colleges and universities.●

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALCOHOL AND DRUG RECOVERY CENTERS, INC.

● Mr. LIEBERMAN. Mr. President, I rise today to pay tribute to Alcohol and Drug Recovery Centers, Inc. of Hartford, Connecticut, on its 25th Anniversary. ADRC provides much-needed services to the residents of 29 Greater Hartford communities: helping men and women first confront then overcome their addictions so they may live productive, substance free lives.

For a quarter of a century, the dedicated workers of ADRC have lent a helpful hand to their neighbors, regardless of race, sex, sexual orientation, disability, or economic circumstances. Their work has had a tangible impact on the community and I am proud to honor ADRC for its work on behalf of Hartford-area families.

This dynamic and proactive organization has continually blazed a trail for other community groups to follow. ADRC has worked hard to earn this praise on its silver anniversary and I am happy to wish all of its staff and friends continued success.●

EXECUTIVE SESSION

EXECUTIVE CALENDAR

Mr. MCCAIN. In executive session, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the following nominations on the Executive Calendar: Nos. 648 and 649. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be confirmed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, any statements relating to the nominations be printed at this point in the RECORD, the President be immediately notified of the Senate's action, and the Senate then return to legislative session.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The nominations considered and confirmed en bloc are as follows:

REFORM BOARD (AMTRAK)

Linwood Holton, of Virginia, to be a Member of the Reform Board (AMTRAK) for a term of five years.

Amy M. Rosen, of New Jersey, to be a Member of the Reform Board (AMTRAK) for a term of five years.

NOMINATION OF AMY ROSEN TO THE AMTRAK REFORM BOARD

Mr. LAUTENBERG. Mr. President, I rise to strongly support Amy Rosen's nomination to the Amtrak Reform Board of Directors. Ms. Rosen has the right blend of business and financial knowledge, talent and creativity needed to lead Amtrak into the next century.

Mr. President, the next few years will be crucial for Amtrak. To increase ridership, modernize and cut costs while reducing its dependence on federal assistance, Amtrak needs Board members with demonstrated business and financial skills. I believe Amy Rosen is eminently qualified to serve on Amtrak's Board and can make that kind of contribution at this critical juncture in Amtrak's history. She has business acumen derived from extensive professional experience in the private sector, along with her work in the public sector.

Currently, Ms. Rosen is Managing Partner of Public Private Initiatives, a financial services and consulting firm that employs innovative financing techniques to benefit public sector, non-profit and private sector clients. At PPI, she is directly involved in applying creative financial tools, such as tax-advantaged leasing and asset securitization to enhance government services.

For example, under Ms. Rosen's tenure, New Jersey Transit has leveraged \$1.8 billion worth of equipment and facilities, for a net benefit of \$100 million to New Jersey Transit and its ridership. Prior to starting Public Private Initiatives, Ms. Rosen was Senior Vice President of Marketing and Managing Director of Lockheed-Martin IMS, where she was responsible for the oversight of all domestic and international marketing initiatives, and state and federal relations. She also was very involved in the Lockheed merger with Martin Marietta. Throughout her tenure, she worked to re-shape the corporation's marketing and acquisition needs in the midst of defense budget cuts. These positions required the kind of skills and expertise that can help Amtrak deal effectively with the challenges it faces today.

Ms. Rosen also has relevant and extremely valuable experience in the public sector. She served as Deputy Commissioner for the New Jersey Department of Transportation under Governor Byrne and currently serves as Vice Chair of the New Jersey Transit

Board of Directors. As a result of her service in these posts, she has hands-on experience in state government and will be able to build strong relationships between Amtrak and the states it serves.

Mr. President, while professional experience and particular skills are important for effective service, Ms. Rosen also has the kinds of personal strengths and attributes that the Senate looks for in nominees to high posts. She is bright, energetic, extremely hard working and committed to the goals and mission the Congress has set out for Amtrak. I can also personally attest to her integrity and ability to work well within a group.

Mr. President, I strongly support Ms. Rosen's appointment and I urge my colleagues to do the same. I yield the floor.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will return to legislative session.

AWARDING THE CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDAL TO GERALD R. AND BETTY FORD

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of H.R. 3506 which was received from the House.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:
A bill (H.R. 3506) to award the Congressional Gold Medal to Gerald R. and Betty Ford.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

AMENDMENT NO. 3647

(Purpose: To award congressional gold medals to Jean Brown Trickey, Carlotta Walls LaNier, Melba Patillo Beals, Terrence Roberts, Gloria Ray Karlmark, Thelma Mothershed Wair, Ernest Green, Elizabeth Eckford, and Jefferson Thomas, commonly referred to collectively as the "Little Rock Nine," on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the integration of the Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas, and for other purposes)

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, Senator D'AMATO has an amendment at the desk. I ask for its consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], for Mr. D'AMATO, proposes an amendment numbered 3647.

Mr. MCCAIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that reading of the amendment be dispensed with.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment is as follows:

At the end of the bill, add the following new sections:

SEC. 4. CONGRESSIONAL GOLD MEDALS FOR THE "LITTLE ROCK NINE".

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds that—